

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7271.

第二十一年六月一號

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886.

日廿月十年歲內

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Aldersgate Street.

PARIS.—ADEPTE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CYPRUS.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZNER & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Mazzu, F. A. de CRUZ, Sociedad, Queluz & Co., Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, Hedges & CO., Ningpo, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Sutkelly & WALSH, Yokohama, Lyle, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

BILLS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,000,000
Reserve Fund.....\$4,500,000
Reserve for Equalization.....\$8,200,000
of Dividends.....\$1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. H. F. DAIBY, Esq.
H. L. DALMSPYRE, Esq.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JARDINE, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
Manager—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
Interest ALLOWED.

No Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 28, 1886. 947

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250, at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence is to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 764

Notices of Firms.

N. G. T. O. E.

DURING my temporary Absence my Business, of Share and General Broker, and Auctioneer, also the Agency of MESSRS. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & CO. of Shanghai, will be conducted by Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES.

E. JONES HUGHES

Hongkong, November 11, 1886. 2150

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this Day Resumed the Practice of DENTAL SURGERY at Hongkong. H. H. WINN, D.D.S.

CONSULTING ROOMS, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, opposite Main Entrance to Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, November 8, 1886. 2123

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1886. 14

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG & MACAO GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1886, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts, and for electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, November 17, 1886. 2194

THE HONGKONG & MACAO GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be Held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1886, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering whether the Company shall Continue Working, or temporarily Suspend Operations.

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, November 17, 1886. 2195

VICTORIA LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above-named Company will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of adopting the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 16th Instant, and to Confirm the Special Resolution for winding up the Affairs of the Company passed at the Meeting held on the 13th Instant.

For the Board, G. O. ANDERSON, Chairman. Hongkong, November 16, 1886. 2184

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Extraordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on FRIDAY, the 27th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon. Business: To consider a Proposal from Chinese to Lease the Premises for the purpose of continuing the business of the Laundry; and to discuss other matters.

By Order, WILLIAM LEGGE, for the Directors. Hongkong, November 15, 1886. 2173

HONGKONG RACES, 1887.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th February.

HONGKONG DERBY.

The HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit, if declared on or before the date of Closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bond fide Griffins at date of Entry (SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1887), First Pony 70 per cent., Second Pony 20 per cent., and Third Pony 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lbs. Distance, One Mile and a Half.

NOMINATIONS close on SATURDAY, the 18th December, 1886, addressed to the Clerks of the Course, at the Hongkong Club.

By Order, J. GRANT, Acting Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, November 6, 1886. 2114

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewelers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGER'S CELESTIAL, BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RAINFOOT'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, CHRISTOFLE & CO.'s ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY,

In great variety.

DIAMOND MONDS.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate price. 742

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1886. 1455

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this Day Resumed

the Practice of DENTAL SURGERY

at Hongkong. H. H. WINN, D.D.S.

CONSULTING ROOMS, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road, opposite Main Entrance to

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, November 8, 1886. 2123

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure

against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, October 60, 1886. 2009

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, October 15, 1886. 1009

—PRICES VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.
Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.
Assorted SYRUPS.
Cutting's Table FRUITS.
ASPARAGUS.
Queen OLIVES.
Sausage MEAT.
CAVIAR.
Potted MEATS.
MACKEREL in 6lb Tins.
Eagle Brand MILK.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Green CORN.
Baked BEANS.
BRAUN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of

COOKING AND PARLOUR

STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.
WOFFLE IRONS.
CHARCOAL IRONS.
KERSOINE LAMPS.
NONPAREIL KERSOINE OIL

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qua. @
\$11 and \$12.

CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qua. @ \$12
and \$14.

SAUCETT'S SHERRY.

SAUCETT'S CANNAL PORT.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

JAMES' WHISKY.

OAK BOURBON WHISKY.

HARRING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.

ASSORTED LEQUEURS.

DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of

OILMAN'S STORES,

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1208

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS,'
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
No. 12, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, November 12, 1886. 632

TO LET.

A TRUE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK,
Good TENNIS GROUND attached.
Apply to

DENNYS & MOSSOP.

Hongkong, January 28, 1886. 192

TO BE LET.

IN THE NEW PREMISES, BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the HONG-KONG HOTEL'S Main Entrance, One Handsome Plate-Glass Store Frontage of 40 feet.

GODOWNS at WEST POINT—Large and Small.

COAL STORAGE.

Apply to

SHARP & Co.

1882

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Geneva*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. today, the 19th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 19, 1886. 2204

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Iphigenia*, Capt. L. VOLTAIRE, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow, the 17th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left our Godowns.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 16, 1886. 2183

Notices to Consignees.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEEs.
S.S. *BENBIGHSHIRE*, FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

(CONSIGNEEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods which are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, "behind the premises known as No. 3, Blue Building," whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent at the rate of one cent per package per day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned or before the 23rd November, 1886, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 16, 1886. 2173

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SWAZI, PORT SAID,
MARSEILLES, MALTA, CIBERLAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ROMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPICES ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *CATHAY*, Captain E. ASHDOWN, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving the next day than by the ordinary direct route old Ceylon.

For further Particulars, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Content and Value of Parcages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Passengers and Cargo for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 22, 1886. 2222

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

BATAVIA, &c., via SIAMON.

HAMBURG, and PORTS of CALL.

LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, and HAMBURG.

POMERASKE (S.)

EMERALD (S.)

SAGITTARIUS (S.)

D. BALDWIN (S.)

G. DODD (S.)

W. H. SOUTHEY (S.)

J. H. DREW (S.)

CAPTAIN ROEMER (S.)

ORIENT, GERMAN BARQUE, from WHAMPoa.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 22, 1886. 2224

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 26th November, 1886, at 11 a.m., at the Kowloon Godown Co.'s Godown,

(For Account of whom it may Concern),

Ex Bot'd, d.

ABOUT 240 Packets FIRE CRACKERS,

each 8 boxes.

ABOUT 389 Cases CASSIA LIGNEA.

33 do. PRESERVED GINGER.

All more or less damaged by Sea Water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 22, 1886. 2218

NOTICE.

THE SPANISH CONSULATE.

I HAVE This Day taken Charge of the Spanish Consulate at this Port, which has been REMOVED to the FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

The hours for the dispatch of Official Business are from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. every day, Sunday excepted.

C. DE RIBERA.

Spanish Consulate, Hongkong, November 16, 1886. 2219

TO LET.

WITH immediate occupation the Com-

P. & O. Old OFFICES, lately in the occupa-

tion of the HONGKONG & SHAMOON BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 22, 1886. 2220

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship *Emerald*,

Captain TANER, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Inst., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, November 22, 1886. 2221

NOT Responsible for Debts.

either the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessel, during

their stay in HONGKONG HARBOUR:

BATAVIA, British barque, Capt. Nelson.

CHIANGMAO, American ship, Capt. J. T. SOLO.

ESSE, German brig, Capt. E. Schwartz.

FATALLANZA, Italian barque, Capt. G. B. Schiavino.

FAR EAST, British barque, Capt. John FRAY.

FRANCIA, American ship, Capt. A. M. Young.

FRATTELLA, Italian barque, Capt. G. B. Schiavino.

FRATTELLA, Italian barque, Capt. G.

CONSTABLE Young, No. 103, and the Sixth Constable, No. 506, who were charged with assaulting two Chinese clerks in the Government employ were ordered, to-day, by Mr. MacLean to find security of £25 and £15 respectively to be of good behaviour for six months.

Li Ayan, the alleged leader of a gang of desperadoes—distinguished by the way they tie up their queues—who threatened to blow up the K. Sling theatre, was to-day sentenced to one month's hard labour with six hours' stocks on last day, and was recommended by the Magistrate for banishment.

TWENTY men were charged at the Police Court to-day, at the instance of Inspector Matheson, with having committed a breach of the Gambling Ordinance in Lascas Row. The headstrong was fined £200, with the option of six months' hard labour and three hours' stocks. The rest, with the exception of one man who was only fined £1, were each fined 5s.

The band of the Northamptonshire Regiment will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, to-morrow evening, the 23rd instant, from 8 till 10.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March.... "The Conqueror".... Newell.
Lancaster... "John Bull".... Wadsworth.
Tolka... "The Devil".... Wadsworth.
Edgar's.... "Faint".... Wadsworth.
Seddon's.... "Faith".... Wadsworth.
Giles.... "The Army and the Navy".... Chapple.
John Morris, Bassmaster.

A Swallow correspondent of Dr. Oakesmith says that the wreck of the Breconshire, which was stranded on the White Rocks some months ago, was sold for £2,200 and the cargo for £2,000 to a Chinese Syndicate. He adds that the buyers succeeded in hiding the greater part of the cargo and in bringing it to Swatow, where it brought over £100,000 when sold by auction. There is surely something wrong in the correspondent's figures.

Mr Holworthy, in capturing the burglar who entered his house, became entitled to the reward given to those who capture the vagabonds that return from banishment before their period of exile has expired, the thief, as the case reported in another column shows, having been ordered out of the colony only a few months ago. A reward of £10 was accordingly sent to Mr Holworthy for his services as a detective. We are pleased to see that the recipient has handed the money over to the Poor's box at the Magistracy.

Wm. Inspectors Matheson and Perry were bursting up a gambling concern in Lascas Row on Saturday night they were called to see the body of a Chinaman who had met his death by falling down a smoke hole in a neighbouring house in Queen's Road. It is supposed that the man had been gambling or engaged at some illegal business in the neighbourhood, and that, getting wind of the presence of the police, he was endeavouring to escape over the roof of the houses. He fell a distance of about 45 feet head foremost. Death must have been almost instantaneous. An inquest was opened this afternoon at the Mortuary.

We have often commented on the inutility of the minutes of the Legislative Council, as adopted by the Council itself and then published in the Government Gazette. A glaring instance of their uselessness as a means of conveying any intelligent idea of what takes place in Council occurs in the minutes of the meeting of the 12th instant, published in Saturday's Gazette. Mr MacEwan's question as to whether Sir George Bowen was likely to return to his post or not is there given in full, and then, follow, in all their barren simplicity, the words:

"The Officer Administering the Government replied: 'We do not know who compiles these minutes, and therefore cannot lay the blame on any particular person; but we do know that the ultimate responsibility rests upon the members of Council themselves who permit such caricatures of minutes to pass as the official record of the Council's doings.' Minutes to be of any use at all ought to attempt at least to give the gist of what took place, not simply record that so and so spoke without even hinting at what he said. Yet this seems to be thought by the compiler and approvers of these minutes all that is necessary. For the purpose of reference, the raison d'être of minutes, they are utterly valueless. As a proof of this assertion, we will quote in full the official record of what took place with regard to the second reading of the Bill for the better protection of young girls, which forms part of the minutes already referred to. Here it is:—

"Bill Entitled an Ordinance for the Better Protection of Young Girls.—The Acting Attorney General moved the second reading of this Bill, and addressed the Council at length on the objects and reasons of it. The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded. After some discussion, the Acting Attorney General withdrew his motion, and the perusal by the honourable members of the correspondence on the subject.

"Now of what earthly use as a reference can such a record as that prove? There is not a hint given of the excellent reason advanced for the introduction of the bill by the Acting Attorney General and the Acting Colonial Secretary; and not a word said about Mr MacEwan, having called for the correspondence on the subject, and Mr. Bryn, having seconded his motion—facts important as showing the position taken up by the unofficial members. These instances are thoroughly representative of the nature

of the minutes as a whole, and cannot be pointed out as exceptions. If so little importance than is attached to these records that everything of value and human interest can be left out, it would be more economical and more dignified to cease their publication altogether. If the Government must

have minutes, full and trustworthy accounts of the proceedings in Council can always be found in the public newspapers, and we have no doubt no objection would be raised to the Government compiler, if he wishes to have his minutes presentable, making use of these reports to his heart's content. Such a course might not, perhaps, be to the liking of those officials more immediately concerned. In that case, they should either engage a photographer, whom they could rely to furnish a valuable and reliable minute, or give up the idea of having minutes at all. Silence would be preferable to the bold rubbish which serves as minutes at present.

This sentence passed to-day by His Honour the Chief Justice, upon Chan Ayan, the rascal who committed the robbery upon Mrs Jorga on the Kennedy Road a short time since, will be entirely approved of by the community. As His Lordship said, it is simply monstrous that a lady cannot ride in her favourite resort of Kennedy Road in broad daylight without running the risk of being knocked down and robbed. For this species of robbery the regulation ration is deemed to be an effective punishment. So Chan Ayan has been sentenced to receive two whippings of 25 strokes each, within the first six months of his five years' penal servitude. It is worthy of note that the Chief Justice drew special attention to the fact that the Jury returned a verdict of guilty of robbery with violence against the prisoner. As the law now stands, the personal violence is the only ground for personal correction with the ration; and, although it is satisfactory to find that the Chief Justice so promptly applied the remedy for this class of offence with which he is entrusted, it is a pity that such a drastic cure is not at hand for other habitual criminals. It will be within the memory of many residents that very nicely balanced questions used to be raised by the late Judge Smale as to what constituted personal violence and what did not. It was frequently argued whether or not ear-ring-snatching amounted to personal violence; and we are inclined to believe that certain prisoners saved themselves from the rattan by their improved manipulation, while more clumsy operators had their persons more uncomfortably 'welted' (and deservedly so) for the same offence. Upon this question of 'personal violence' much may depend; but it is fortunate that a Jury in this Colony is not easily led astray by the eloquence of a player. These egregious fictions are circulated in the interest of the keepers of the numerous 'halls' at Nice. There are a lot of vagabonds who try to eke out a living on the Monte Carlo establishment, and when they fail they get some preposterous 'suicidal romance' telegraphed to Paris, and from thence it is transmitted to all parts of Europe. The Monte Carlo suicide nonsense has become a perfect joke on the Riviera.

WHILE sugar-growers in Java are patiently awaiting what little the Home Government can do in aid of their interest, they are threatened with the estate after estates being thrown open to the market, and falling into the hands of Chinese. One estate in particular which is in high repute, brought at auction only 2,925 guilders. It had already been hypothesized to the tune of nearly one and a half million guilders. The low price thus realized betokens the little confidence felt in the future of the sugar industry. The Chinese are evidently gaining ground in this branch of enterprise. When estates once fall into their hands they never let them go again. Working with their own money on what they had bought at a price amounting in most cases to only one-fourth of the cost of the machinery alone, influencing the natives through the headmen, and managing cheaply, they have every prospect of realising high profits as soon as quotations improve.—*Straits Times.*

LANCYARD, in capturing the burglar who entered his house, became entitled to the reward given to those who capture the vagabonds that return from banishment before their period of exile has expired, the thief, as the case reported in another column shows, having been ordered out of the colony only a few months ago. A reward of £10 was accordingly sent to Mr Holworthy for his services as a detective. We are pleased to see that the recipient has handed the money over to the Poor's box at the Magistracy.

Wm. Inspectors Matheson and Perry were bursting up a gambling concern in Lascas Row on Saturday night they were called to see the body of a Chinaman who had met his death by falling down a smoke hole in a neighbouring house in Queen's Road. It is supposed that the man had been gambling or engaged at some illegal business in the neighbourhood, and that, getting wind of the presence of the police, he was endeavouring to escape over the roof of the houses. He fell a distance of about 45 feet head foremost. Death must have been almost instantaneous. An inquest was opened this afternoon at the Mortuary.

We have often commented on the inutility of the minutes of the Legislative Council, as adopted by the Council itself and then published in the Government Gazette. A glaring instance of their uselessness as a means of conveying any intelligent idea of what takes place in Council occurs in the minutes of the meeting of the 12th instant, published in Saturday's Gazette. Mr MacEwan's question as to whether Sir George Bowen was likely to return to his post or not is there given in full, and then, follow, in all their barren simplicity, the words:

"The Officer Administering the Government replied: 'We do not know who compiles these minutes, and therefore cannot lay the blame on any particular person; but we do know that the ultimate responsibility rests upon the members of Council themselves who permit such caricatures of minutes to pass as the official record of the Council's doings.' Minutes to be of any use at all ought to attempt at least to give the gist of what took place, not simply record that so and so spoke without even hinting at what he said. Yet this seems to be thought by the compiler and approvers of these minutes all that is necessary. For the purpose of reference, the raison d'être of minutes, they are utterly valueless. As a proof of this assertion, we will quote in full the official record of what took place with regard to the second reading of the Bill for the better protection of young girls, which forms part of the minutes already referred to. Here it is:—

"Bill Entitled an Ordinance for the Better Protection of Young Girls.—The Acting Attorney General moved the second reading of this Bill, and addressed the Council at length on the objects and reasons of it. The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded. After some discussion, the Acting Attorney General withdrew his motion, and the perusal by the honourable members of the correspondence on the subject.

"Now of what earthly use as a reference can such a record as that prove? There is not a hint given of the excellent reason advanced for the introduction of the bill by the Acting Attorney General and the Acting Colonial Secretary; and not a word said about Mr MacEwan, having called for the correspondence on the subject, and Mr. Bryn, having seconded his motion—facts important as showing the position taken up by the unofficial members. These instances are thoroughly representative of the nature

of the minutes as a whole, and cannot be pointed out as exceptions. If so little importance than is attached to these records that everything of value and human interest can be left out, it would be more economical and more dignified to cease their publication altogether. If the Government must

have minutes, full and trustworthy accounts of the proceedings in Council can always be found in the public newspapers, and we have no doubt no objection would be raised to the Government compiler, if he wishes to have his minutes presentable, making use of these reports to his heart's content. Such a course might not, perhaps, be to the liking of those officials more immediately concerned. In that case, they should either engage a photographer, whom they could rely to furnish a valuable and reliable minute, or give up the idea of having minutes at all. Silence would be preferable to the bold rubbish which serves as minutes at present.

It is said to be understood in Paris (says a home paper) that a second and considerable expedition will be despatched to Madagascar. When the Treaty was signed at Tamatave, the French Plenipotentiary agreed to an appendix to the main article, which made it clear that, but was not mentioned in the Chamber by M. de Freycinet. The new Resident, therefore, M. le Myre de Villeré, has hitherto tied, according to the Hova Premium contracts with British firms, and after a bitter quarrel, has left the capital. Madagascar is therefore to be conquered, and is, no doubt, reduced into a colony. M. de Freycinet, we fear, does not quite understand what Malaya are like, even when they have crossed their blood, and will find the subjugation of the Hovas no child's play. He must carry at least 10,000 men through 150 miles of swampy forest full of malarial, and then begin the attack on the plateau, 7,000 feet high, which is the Hova's stronghold. He can conquer the island if he likes, of course, and if the Chamber will consent; but it will cost him 10,000 men, £3,000,000, and a garrison of 10,000 men for twenty years. France is not often so persevering, and the Hovas can, if threatened in their independence, make no compromise.

IR is a specialty of sanitary reformers, who are among the most useful of the many intellectual nuisances in the world, to be deficient in the quality of humour. One of them, some years ago, recommended that a man's dead relatives should be burned at the corners of streets, to save gas lamps; another, not two years ago, lectured on the unhealthiness of boots in bed-rooms; and lately Mr Mansergh, at the close of a Congress on water supply, brought in his views on teetotemism in the oddest way. He told his audience that 'systematic hot-water drinking had been proved in America to be destructive of the appetite for alcohol.' We entirely believe him, and if he extended the destructive effect to the appetite for ration-chops, fruit, or wheaten bread, we should believe him also. But why limit us to hot water when turpentine, ipecacuanha, unctuous cod-liver oil, and perhaps twenty other drugs, would be at least equally potent? The old remedy of Ecchaz, total abstinence, is an easier one than that, and as perfectly effective as long as it is pursued. The difficulty of the temperate is not to leave off alcohol, but to believe in the use of leaving it off. They do not find that the most perfect abstainers in the world, life-converts, become better people.—*Spectator.*

THE following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vapour or hot-air bath in all the medical papers and others of late, physicians who are called in to patients attacked with hydrophobia, and who neglect to employ a remedy so simple and obvious, are guilty of a very despicable breach of duty which might well be called a scandal.'

The following letter, with the signature 'M. D.', is going the round of the papers:—

'I observe with astonishment one after case of death from hydrophobia reported without any record of the smallest attempt to cure the patients by means of the vapour bath. Yet the rationale of this method and the process which has attended it have made it quite inexplicable in any physician to bring himself to, excepting it, to administer it. It is a remedy which can only be administered with a needle, and is very liable to be harmful, which can easily be applied to the skin, and is cheap and easy of application as to be within the means of the poorest, and which is efficacious even when the symptoms of the disease are actually developed. It is heartbreaking to read of poor children dying in hospitals under doctors' hands without any serious attempt being made to save them. All remedies known to the faculty are worthless save that of the vapour bath. Morphia can but calm the spasms; it has never saved a single life; yet the doctors do not seem to have recourse to anything else. For my part, I think that, in the face of the public censure given to treatment by the vap

A FRENCH CONSULAR TRAINING SCHOOL.

M. Jules Dietz, in the *Journal des Débats*, describes a scheme which is about to be carried out to provide France with a specially trained class of men as officials for her colonial possessions. It has been decided to establish in connection with the Ecole des Sciences Politiques de Paris a colonial school, which will be under the direction of a competent staff of professors, including the well-known writer on colonial subjects, M. Paul Laroy-Beaulieu. The course of study will occupy two years, and include such subjects as the administrative and financial organisation of France, international law, and the consulates, the history of the treaties of commerce concluded since 1786, colonial geography, the English language, political economy, and the colonial systems of the principal European Governments. In addition, there will be a special department for the training of pupils intended for the Far East under the direction of M. Silvestre, formerly Chief Justice in Cochin China. His instruction will be given in Ammanite law and government.

COLD WATER FOR BATHS.

The use of cold water as a bath for ordinary health purposes—(continued)—are not speaking of its use for the strictly medical purpose of reducing the temperature of the body in certain states—this is purely reactionary. The bath is only useful, or even safe, when it produces a rapid return of the blood to the surface immediately after the first impression made, whether by immersion or effusion. The surface must quicklyadden, and there must be a slight heat. If these effects are not rapidly apparent, cold bathing is bad; and no such effects are likely to be produced unless the circulation be vigorous and both the heart and blood vessels are healthy. Great mistakes are made, and serious risks are often incurred by the unthinking use of the cold bath by the weakly or unsound. Moreover, it is necessary to bear in mind that there is seldom too much energy to spare after middle age, and it is seldom expedient for persons much over forty to risk cold bathing. We would go so far as to say that no one above that age should use the tub quite cold unless under medical advice. It is possible to be apparently robust and, for all the average purposes of life, healthy, and yet to have such disabilities rising out of organic disease or weakness as to render the recourse to heroic measures, even in the matter of cold bathing, perilous.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS AND POLYGAMY.

At the meeting of the Church Congress held in England in the beginning of last month, the question 'How may difficulties arising from polygamy, slavery, and caste best be met?' was discussed. The Bishop of Exeter opened with a paper the arguments of which he applied to Central Africa and China, as well as to India, Burma, and Japan. His conclusions were in favour of the baptism of polygamists, but against polygamy by converts. He said that the practice of polygamy was opposed to the original institution of marriage and to the will of God. Christianity in time would abolish polygamy. The question now was not whether a convert might after baptism take more wives than one, but whether a man who had married more than one in the days of his darkness should be reduced baptism unless he put away all wives but one, and whether the second and other wives ought to be refused baptism unless they left the husband. General Gordon, located Bishop Temple, whether converts could retain three wives apiece, and the Bishop did not think it could be allowed. Gordon said, 'What a pity! I might convert all Africa if you would allow that.' The question would come before the Pan-Angloian Synod in 1888. The missionary societies had no established rule, but generally missionaries appeared to refuse baptism to converts who declined to put away all wives but one. The question then was which was better to retain, and what was the position of those put away and of their children. Quoting and commenting upon passages of scripture and early and later commentators at some length, the bishop concluded that the general opinion was that a man who had married more wives than one was not compelled to put any of them away, that such divorce would be wrong, and it would produce bad consequences in the church and society. To require that all convert should renounce caste, which in many parts of India was more social than religious, seemed unnecessary, if the convert would so far overcome his repugnance as to kneel at communion with a brother or a sister of a lower caste. By this act he renounced caste as a religion. Christianity would abolish slavery, but the apostles did not require all slaveholders to manumit their slaves before baptism.

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

An incident in connection with the recent visit of Prince William of Prussia, the grandson of the Emperor William, to the Czar during the late Russian manoeuvres in Poland is mentioned in a St. Petersburg correspondence, which must have caused some trepidation to the persons concerned.

The day before the arrival of the Prince, about four in the afternoon, Czar Alexander, who had already arrived at Brest-Litovsk, where the visitor was to alight, ordered his valet to get him a Prussian uniform ready for the next day. 'But, your Majesty, the valet replied tremblingly, 'we have no Prussian uniform for you. Your Majesty ordered me to leave it behind at St. Petersburg.' 'What a pity, misunderstanding,' the Emperor exclaimed, and called the aide-de-camp on duty. 'My Prussian uniform must be here, as per my secret order of the Czar.' The adjutant bowed and retired. Two minutes later he sent a telegram to the Imperial wardrobe office at St. Petersburg, and another to the Warsaw Railway. At six o'clock in the evening a locomotive was ready to start from St. Petersburg. An Imperial courier, with the trunk containing the uniform, mounted the engine, and the race began.

Relay engines were held in readiness at Dubnows and Wilno to take up the courier and continue the journey, as no single engine could have made the run continuously; the distance between St. Petersburg and Brest-Litovsk being 350 miles. It must have been highly satisfactory to all concerned that the iron horses accomplished the task assigned to them, performing the run in a canter. At seven o'clock in the morning the uniform arrived at its destination, and at eight o'clock the guest was received by the Czar in his Prussian uniform. The run, a third of an hour, amounting to only 45-46 miles an hour, was not a wonderful performance for an engine, but the courier, unused to a night on the foot-plate, must have been glad when his ride came to an end.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The London *China Express* of the 15th ultim. says—'With Greek meets Greek we all know that is popularly supposed to be the result, and the notices of the Marine Insurance Company which appears in our Advertising Columns seems to herald a tug of war quite as determined as any in which the valorous Hollander might engage. The rates at which this, and we believe a number of other London Companies, are prepared to issue policies are not pretended to be remunerative, but according to the statement of those who are responsible for them, they have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any profit that is returned. Of course, owners of goods on which insurance is effected should be the best judges as to whether they are content to insure under such terms, but it is evident that the system by which their agents are responsible for them, have been compelled to adopt them as a measure of defence against the Chinese who, it is said, not content with a virtual monopoly of the Eastern trade, have made strenuous efforts, not uncrowned with success, to secure a portion of the Colonial. This the London houses say has been effected by adoption of the bonus system, and it is very certain that if the war of rates which is looming in the immediate future is at all a protracted one, the company will find it an easy matter to return any profits in the shape of a bonus. The opponents of the bonus system derive it on the ground that the profit is apt to find its way into other pockets than those of the real insurers, who, they say, should be entitled to any